

The Saturday Evening Post.

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CONDITIONS.

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FROM TAPPAN'S LYRICS,
JUST PUBLISHED.

When thou calmly sleepest in the dust, love!
And on thy grave the tall grass grows,
Will it be thine to think of him, love!
Whose widowed tear, in secret, flows?

When thou gladly seekest thy native bowers,
And rearest in thy Eden-bliss,
Will thou not, as thou wearest yon world's
flowers,
Lend a thought to the few, Love gave in this?

When mortality's tie is loosed, and never
Shall deaths grief have charmed thee, charm thee
more,
When the cloud of grief has gone, and forever,
And the sigh and tear, alike, are o'er;

Say, wilt thou not, sometimes, love!
Awake, leave the shroud that ceasesless burn—
And warmed with the glow of remembrance, love!
To the scenes of affection, fondly return?

Oh, surely, thy spirit will meet in heaven,
Some dear reminiscence of days that have flown;
And the thought that to the past is given,
Will be pure as the holiest before the throne!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES WRITTEN ON MORNING.

BY R. HUNTLEY, JR.

Sweet rosy morn! Cerulean sky!
Enlighten'd by the God above!
Come!—Cheer us by thy waking eye,
To raise our songs in grateful love!
Come, kindred friends, flee! flee the dark!
Join, aged, youth, and infancy!
Come Philomel, and morning Lark—
Thy notes let rise in ecstasy!

Ye numerous songsters of the grove,
Come—tune your joyful notes, and sing
Your songs of sweet melodious love!
Let Heaven and earth with music ring
From slumber rise ye herds, and bring
Some token of your praise to him!
Flow oceans, rivers, streamlets, spring,
And let your murmurs raise a hymn!

And thou my soul—Bless the hand
That spreads such glories round our sphere!
Who reigns in Heaven and doth command
His Orient Sun our Morn to cheer.
That hand which form'd this glorious morn,
Has caused it to fulfil his word!
That orb he made which doth adorn
Where'er his praises may be heard!

Then, come all things on earth that are,
Some grateful tribute you must bring,
To praise him for his guardian care!
To praise—our universal King!
Oh beauteous morn!—scene of glory!
Usur'd forth in rays of gold!
Let all nations bow before thee—
With songs and praises to the Lord.

THE GREEKS.

Brave spirit of the murdered Greek,
On Scio's fated shore,
Whose wrongs no human tongue can speak,
Re-viv'st us once more:
The bleeding bosom bare again,
And to our offspring show,
Till vultures burst the galling chain
That binds us to the foe.
Oh! roam again this desert Isle,
This fated scene of ill—
These fields—the turban'd ruffians spoil;
These tales, that blood distill:
The hoary head, the sainted form,
The babe's havoc show,
Till vengeance stride the battle-storm,
And lightning blast the foe!
Around our ruined altars roam—
Along the sanguine strand;
The lonely hall—the sacred dome,
Late glory of our land:
Unsundered, and bleeding still,
Your dagger'd bosoms show,
Till Freedom's voice, from vale and hill,
Shout victory o'er the foe!

BOSTON BARD.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.
An ingenious specimen of Alliteration.
An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Bully by battery besieged Belgrade!
Cannon commanders cannonading doom,
Daring destruction's devastating doom,
Every endeavour engineers essay,
For laurels for fortune fighting—furious fray!
Generals' gains general grapple—gracious God!
How honour—honour heroes hardihood!
Kilmen kill kindred, kindred kilmen kill:
Labour low levels loftiest, longest lines:
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid mud—
'Mid mines.
Now noisy numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles opposing ought.
Patriots—partly purchas'd, partly press'd—
Quite quaking, quickly 'quarter! quarter!"

Reason returns, religious right redounds,
Truce to the Turk!—Triumph to thy train,
Vanish vain victory! Vanish, victory rain!
Yield, yield, ye warriors—wherefore welcome were
Kilmen, kilmen, kilmen, kilmen, kilmen, kilmen,
Yield, yield, ye youths! Ye yeomen yield your
yell.
Zee! Zampater! Zoroaster's zeal,
snatching all, arms against arms appeal!

Moral and Religious.

THE SABBATH DAY.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

The Sabbath is a day which we are particularly commanded to reverence, and hold sacred above all other days, in the following words: "Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." The Sabbath is a day, which we ought, and which indeed we are commanded to spend the whole of, in the public and private exercises of God's worship; excepting so much as is taken up in "works of necessity and mercy;" no idle discourse should flow from our mouths, no vain thoughts ought to possess our hearts.

How dreadfully is this day abused. Instead of spending it in a manner agreeable to his holy will: instead of returning thanks to him for the many blessings we enjoy, for our life and health, we see by far the greater part of mankind passing it away in dissipation and in a manner altogether displeasing to his Holy will. How many are there, who should be in the House of God, worshipping the Beneficent Author of all good, to be found at the gaming table, and at the tavern. How many are there who profess to believe the Scriptures, and perhaps sincerely, whom if you would ask why they went directly contrary to the commands of God, in spending the day in idleness and dissipation, which ought to be devoted to their master, I imagine the defence would run somewhat in this style: "I know I am doing wrong, but I am so much engrossed during the other days of the week, that I have no other time for recreation than on Sundays—I know it is very wrong, but I can't help it." Thus they coolly give themselves to a constant course of dissipation on that day, which ought to be devoted to their God. If they are not willing to serve God on earth, nor love to hold sweet communion with him, how will they bear the society of saints and angels, who are forever worshipping him. Think, oh! think how great is your sin; bring it home to your hearts, fear not to ask it, and may he who alone can direct, teach your heart, and by his grace prepare you to enter into his rest.

MORALIS.

From the Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

"This is the evening on which, a few days ago, we agreed to walk to the Bower at Waterfall, and look at the perfection of a Scottish sunset. Every thing on earth and heaven seems at this hour as beautiful as our souls could desire. Come then, my sweet Anna, come along, for by the time we have reached the Bower, with your gentle steps, the great bright orb will be nearly resting its rim on what you call the Ruby Mountain. Come along, and we can return before the dew has softened a single ringlet on your fair forehead." With these words, the happy husband looked kindly within his own arm of his young English wife; and even in the solitude of his unfrequented groves, where no eye but his own now beheld her, looked with pride on the gracefulness and beauty, that seemed so congenial with the singleness and simplicity of her soul.

They reached the Bower just as the western heaven was in all its glory. To them, while they stood together gazing on that glow of fire which burns without consuming, and in whose mighty furnace the clouds and the mountain tops are but as embers, there seemed to exist no sky but that region of it in which their spirits were entranced. Their eyes saw it; their souls felt it; but what their eyes saw or their souls felt they knew not in the mystery of that magnificence. The vast black bars, the piled-up masses of burnished gold, the beds of softest saffron and richest purple, lying surrounded with continually fluctuating dyes of crimson, till the very sun himself was for moments unheeded in the gorgeousness his light had created; the show of storm but the feeling of calm over all the tumultuous, yet settled world of clouds that had come floating silently and majestically together, and yet, in one little hour, was to be no more—what might not be endued with a sense of beauty, and greatness, and love, and fear, and terror, and eternity, feel when drawing their steadfast eyes on each other's faces, in such a scene as this?

But from these high and bewildering imaginations, their souls returned insensibly to the real world in which their life lay; and still feeling the presence of that splendid sunset, although now they looked not towards it, they let their eyes glide, in mere human happiness, over the surface of the inhabited earth. The green fields that, in all varieties of form, lay stretching out before them, the hedge rows of hawthorn and sweet briar, the humble coppices, the stately groves, and, in the distance, the dark pine forest loading the mountain side, were all their own, and so too were a hundred cottages, on height or hollow, sheltered or buried in shelter, and all alike dear to their humble inmates, on account of their cheerfulness or their repose. God had given to them this bright and beautiful portion of the earth, and he had given them along with it hearts and souls to feel and understand in what lay the worth of the gift, and to enjoy it with a deep and thoughtful gratitude.

"All hearts bless you, Anna; and do you know that the Shepherd Post, whom we once visited in his Shealing, has composed a Gaelic song on our marriage, and it is now sung by many a pretty Highland girl, both in cottage and on hillside? They wondered, it is said, why I should have brought them an English lady; but that was before they saw your face, or heard how sweet may be an English voice, even to a Highland ear. They love you, Anna; they would die for you, Anna, for they have seen you with your sweet body in silk and satin, with a jewel on your forehead, and pearls in your hair, moving to music in your husband's hereditary hall; and they have seen you, too, in russet garb, and ringlets unadorned, in their own smoky cottages, blithe and free as some native shepherdess of the hills. To the joyful and the sorrowful art thou alike dear; and all my tenantry are rejoiced when you appear, whether on your palfrey on the heather, or walking through the hay or harvest field, or sitting by the bed of sickness, or welcoming, with a gentle stateliness, the old withered mountaineer to his chieftain's gate."

The tears fell from his lady's eyes at these kind, loving, and joyful words; and with a sob, she leaned her cheek on her husband's bosom. "Oh, why, why, should I be sad in the midst of the undeserved goodness of God? Since the farthest time back I recollect in the darkness of infancy, I have been perfectly happy. I have never lost any dear friend, as so many others have done. My father and mother live and love me well; blessings be upon them now forever! You love me, and that so tenderly, that at times my heart is like to break. But, my husband, forgive me, pity me; but upbraid me not, when I tell you that my soul, of late, has often fainted within me, as now it does; for oh, husband, husband, the fear of death is upon me; and as the sun sank behind the mountain, I thought that moment of a large burial place, and the vault in which I am to be interred."

These words gave a shock to her husband's heart, and for a few moments, he knew not how to cheer and comfort her. Almost before he could speak, and while he was silently kissing her forehead, his young wife, somewhat more composedly, said, "I strive against it—I close my eyes to contain, to crush the tears that I feel gushing up from my stricken heart; but they force their way through, and my face is often ruefully drenched in solitude. Well may I weep to leave this world—these, my parents, the rooms in which, for a year of perfect bliss, I have walked, sat, or slept in thy bosom—all these beautiful woods, and plains, and hills, which I have begun to feel every day more and more as belonging to me, because I am thy wife. But, husband, beyond—far, far beyond them all, except him of whose blood it is, do I weep to leave our baby that is now unborn. May it live to comfort you, to gladden your eyes when I am gone; yea, to bring tears sometimes into them, when its face or form may chance to remember you of the mother who bore it, and died that it might see the day."

The lady rose up with these words from her husband's bosom, and as a sweet balmy whispering breath of wind came from the broom on the river's bank, and fanned her cheeks, she seemed to revive from that desponding dream; and with a faint smile, looked all around the sylvan bower. The cheerful hum of the bees, that seemed to be hastening their work among the honey-flowers before the dark, the noise of the river that had been unheard while the sun was setting, the lowing of the kine going leisurely homewards before their infant drivers, and loud lofty song of the blackbird in his grove; these, and a thousand other mingling influences of nature, touched her heart with joy, and her eyes became altogether free from tears. Her husband, who had been deeply affected by words so new to him from her lips, seized these moments of returning peace, to divert her thoughts entirely from such causeless terrors. "To this bower I brought you to show you what a Scottish landscape was the day after our marriage, and from that hour to this, every look, smile, word, and deed of thine has been after mine own heart, except those foolish tears. But the dew will soon be on the grass; so come, my beloved; nay, I will not stir unless you smile. There Anna, you are your own beautiful self again!" And they returned cheerful and laughing to the hall; the lady's face being again as bright as if a tear had never dimmed its beauty. The glory of the sunset was almost forgotten in the sweet, fair, pensive silence of the twilight, now fast glimmering on to one of those clear summer nights which divide, for a few hours, one day from another, with their transitory pool of stars.

Before midnight, all who slept awoke. It was hoped that an heir was about to be born to that ancient house; and there is something in the dim and solemn reverence which invests an unbroken line of ancestry, that blends easily with those deeper and more awful feelings with which the birth of a human creature, in all circumstances is naturally regarded. Tenderly beloved by all as this beautiful young lady was, who coming a stranger among them, and as they felt from another land, had inspired them insensibly with a sort of pity mingling with their pride in her loveliness and virtue, it may well be thought that now the

house was agitated, and that its agitation was soon spread from cottage to cottage, to a great distance round. Many a prayer, therefore, was said for her; and God was beseeched soon to make her, in his mercy, a joyful mother. No fears, it was said, were entertained for the lady's life; but after some hours of intolerable anguish of suspense, her husband, telling an old servant whither he had gone, walked out into the open air, and in a few minutes, sat down on a tombstone without knowing that he had entered the little church-yard, which, with the parish church, was within a few fields and groves of the house. He looked around him, and saw nothing but graves, graves, graves. "This stone was erected by her husband, in memory of Agnes Ilford, an English woman, who died in childhood, aged nineteen." This inscription was every letter of it distinctly legible in the moonlight; and he held his eyes fixed upon it, reading it over and over with a shudder; and then rising up, and hurrying out of the churchyard, he looked back from the gate, and thought he saw a female figure all in white with an infant in her arms, gliding noiselessly over the graves and tombstones. But he looked more steadfastly, and it was nothing. He knew it was nothing; but he was terrified, and turned his face away from the churchyard. The old servant advanced towards him; and he feared to look him in the face, lest he should know that his wife was a corpse.

"Life or death?" at length he found power to utter. "My honoured lady lives, but her son breathed only a few gasps—no heir, no heir. I was sent to tell you to come quickly to my lady's chamber."

In a moment the old man was alone; for, recovering from the torpidity of fear, his master had flown off like an arrow, and now with soft footsteps was stealing along the corridor towards the door of his wife's apartment. But as he stood within a few steps of it composing his countenance and strengthening his heart, to behold his beloved Anna lying exhausted, and too probably ill, ill indeed—his own mother, like a shadow, came out of the room, and not knowing that she was seen, clasped her hands together upon her breast, and lifting up her eyes with an expression of despair, exclaimed, as in a petition to God, "Oh! my poor son! what will become of him?" she looked forward, and there was her son before her, with a face like ashes, tottering and speechless. She embraced and supported him—the old and feeble supported the young and the strong. "I am blind, and must feel my way; but help me to my bedside that I may sit down and kiss my dead wife. I ought to have been there, surely, when she died."

The lady was dying, but not dead. It was thought that she was insensible, but when her husband said, "Anna—Anna!" she fixed her hitherto unnoticing eyes upon his face, and moved her lips as though speaking, but no words were heard. He stooped down and kissed her forehead, and then there was a smile over all her face, and one word, "farewell!" At that faint and loving voice he touched her lips with his, and he must then have felt her parting breath; for when he again looked on her face, the smile upon it was more deep, placid, steadfast, than any living smile, and a mortal silence was on her bosom that was to move no more.

They sat together, he and his mother, looking on the young, fair and beautiful dead. Sometimes he was distracted, and paced the room raving, and with a black and gloomy aspect. Then he sat down perfectly composed, and looked alternately on the countenance of his young wife, bright, blooming, and smiling in death, and on that of his old mother, pale, withered, and solemn in life. As yet, he had no distinct thoughts of himself. Overwhelming pity for one so young, so good, so beautiful, and so happy, taken suddenly away, possessed his disconsolate soul; and he would have wept with joy to see her restored to life, even although he were to live no more, though she were utterly to forget him; for what would that be to him, so that she were but alive! He felt that he could have borne to be separated from her, by seas, or by dungeon's walls; for in the strength of his love he would have been happy, knowing that she was a living being beneath Heaven's sunshine. But in a few days she was to be buried!—And then was he forced to think upon himself, and his utter desolation; changed in a few hours from a too perfect happiness, into a wretch whose existence was an anguish and a curse.

At last he could not sustain the sweet, sad, beautiful sight of that which was now lying stretched upon his marriage bed; and he found himself passing along the silent passages, with faint and distant lamentations meeting his ear, but scarcely recognized by his mind until he felt the fresh air, and saw the grey dawn of morning. Slowly and unconsciously he passed into the woods, and walked on and on, without aim or object, through the solitude of awakening nature. He heard or heeded not the wide ringing songs of all the happy birds; he saw not the wild flowers beneath his feet, nor the dew-diamonds that glittered on every leaf of the motionless trees. The ruins of a lonely hut on the hillside were close to him, and he sat down in stupefaction, as if he had been in some foreign country. He lifted up his eyes, and the sun was rising, so that all the eastern heaven was tinged with the

beautifullness of joy. The turrets of his own ancestral mansion were visible among the dark umbrage of its ancient grove; fair were the lawns and fields that stretched away from it towards the orient light, and one bright bend of the river rolled up the dim scenery through which it rolled. His own family estate was before his eyes, and as the thought rose within his heart, "all that I see is mine," yet felt he that the poorest beggar was richer far than he, and that in one night he had lost all that was worth possessing. He saw the church tower, and thought upon the place of graves. "There will she be buried, there will she be buried," he repeated with a low voice, while a groan of mortal misery startled the little moss-wren from a crevice in the ruin. He rose up, and the thought of suicide entered into his sick heart. He gazed on the river, and murmuring aloud in his hopeless wretchedness, said, "Why should I not sink into a pool and be drowned? But oh! Anna, thou who wert so meek and pure on earth, and who art now bright and glorious in heaven, what would thy sainted and angelic spirit feel if I were to appear thus lost and wicked at the judgment seat?"

A low voice reached his ear, and looking round, he beheld his old, faithful, white-headed servant on his knees, him who had been his father's foster brother, and who, in the privilege of age and fidelity and love to all that belonged to that house, had followed him unregarded, had watched him as he wrung his hands, and had been praying for him to God while he continued sitting in that dismal trance upon that mouldering mass of ruins. "Oh! my young master, pardon me for being here. I wished not to overhear your words; but to me you have ever been kind, even as a son to his father. Come, then, with the old man, back into the hall, and forsake not your mother who is sore afraid."

They returned, without speaking, down the glens, and through the old woods, and the door was shut upon them. Days and nights passed on, and then a bell tolled, and the church-yard, that sounded to many feet was again silent. The woods around the hall were loaded with their summer glories; the river flowed on in its brightness; the smoke rose to Heaven from the quiet cottages, and nature continued the same, bright, fragrant, beautiful, and happy. But the hall stood uninhabited; the rich furniture now felt the dust; and there were none to gaze on the pictures that graced the walls. He who had been thus bereaved went across seas to distant countries, from which his tenantry, for three springs expected his return; but their expectations were never realized, for he died abroad. His remains were brought home to Scotland, according to a request in his will, to be laid by those of his wife; and now they rest together, beside the same simple monument.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ITINERANT—No. VI.

"From grace to glory, from lively to severe." THE SENTIMENTAL SENTENCE.—There is perhaps not another sentence in English literature which, in so confined a compass, contains so much of poetical imagery and sublimity of sentiment, as the following, by Sterne: "He shall recover, by G—d!" exclaimed my uncle Toby.—The accusing Spirit, flew to Heaven's chancery with the oath, and blushed as he gave it in; and the Recording Angel as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever."

SLEEP.—When the Jesuits settled the plan of education in the College of Clermont, the physicians were consulted upon the portion of time which the students should be allowed for sleep. They declared that five hours were sufficient, six an abundant allowance, and seven as much as a youthful constitution could bear without injury. ART OF PERSUASION.—The surest way to persuade is to please. Passionate disputes awaken our reason, but seldom enlighten our understanding. LENT.—There is a curious passage in one of the Roman Cæsars respecting the keeping of Lent;—it is "That beggars who are ready to famish for want, may in Lent time, eat what they can get."

HISTORICAL.—Cardinal Cambray happened to have a dispute with the Duke of Modena; the altercation rose high. Do you know, says the Prince in a passion, that your father was no better than my father's hogherd? I know full well answered the Cardinal, and I am persuaded that had your highness been the son of my father, you would have continued in the same profession to this day.

REVENGE.—Henry the Fourth of France, being advised to treat some of his enemies with severity, observed "The pleasure arising from revenge is momentary, but that which clemency affords is eternal."

AFFLICTION.—Many afflictions may befall a good man, but no evil for contraries will never incorporate. All the rivers in the world are never able to change the taste and quality of the sea.

A TENDER WISH.—A beggar in Dublin had been a long time besieging an old, gouty, testy, limping gentleman, who refused his mite with much irritability, on which the mendicant said, "Ah, please your honour, I wish your heart was as tender as your toes."

OLD AGE.—Age is the heaviest burden man can bear. Compound of disappointment, pain and care. For when the mind's experience comes at length, it comes to mourn the body's loss of strength: Resigned to ignorance all our better days, Knowledge just ripens when the man decays: One ray of light the closing eye receives, And wisdom only takes what folly leaves.

W. P. S.

"Shipped by the Grace of God, &c." was formerly the preamble to a bill of lading, and "so God send the good ship to her destined port in safety," was the pious conclusion. This phraseology not pleasing some of the quakers and other conscientious persons who did not approve such light treatment of the divine name, Benjamin Franklin, who in the course of his business, printed blank instruments, advertised among the rest, bills of lading "with or without the Grace of God."

The Duties of M. DEAN'S...
CLEVER ALLEY No. 7, north side...
ool for Young Gentlemen...
No. 101 CHESTNUT STREET...
Third door above Third st...
Subscriber respectfully announces to...
and the public, that his School...
branches, the 19th inst...
education, will, as heretofore, in a complete...
he deems the only practicable plan, to...
old way of forming the minds of...
habits of persevering industry, and...
intelligence.
nothing can be achieved, and...
itate to pronounce any method, and...
precede the labour of study, and...
progress of the pupil by...
an insult upon common sense. So...
the capacities of youth, and...
of many, that any proposition to...
given number, must be the...
ignorance or imposture, or the...
of both. The Subscriber has...
his establishment upon the sober...
and common honesty, and...
he respectfully solicits the public...
tensions, and it on such terms they...
founded, he confidently hopes a...
support.
JAMES UNDERWOOD.

ook and Watch Making...
HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker...
South Street, a few doors above...
for sale, Clocks and Watches, Chain...
Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c.
Watches and Watches carefully repaired and...
24-47

ANDREW MOORE'S...
BRUSH MANUFACTORY No. 11...
Third street, above Race street, Phila...
where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes...
for quality. Also, Fancy and Common...
wholesale and retail, on the most reason...
All orders thankfully received, and...
attended to.
April 6-11

ENTION—National Guards...
LETE Uniform for sale cheap. Est...
No. 206 Race street. Aug 10-6

TO THE ELECTORS...
City and County of Philadelphia...
Subscriber offers himself as a candidate...
Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully...
the suffrages of his fellow citizens at the...
lection.

Richard Palmer,
Philadelphia County, July 27-42

TO THE ELECTORS...
City and County of Philadelphia...
Citizens, being encouraged by a num...
my friends, I offer myself as a candidate...
Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and...
solicit your suffrages at the next ge...
JOHN SIMMONS.

THE CELEBRATED...
ON TOOTH POWDER...
For this excellent Dentifrice was...
a gentleman in the East Indies on his...
England, where it is universally used and...
approved, being a preventative of the...
ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the...
causes the Teeth to be a beautiful whi...
the enamel and strengthens the Gums...
new have been known to have the Tooth-ache...
numism in the Gums, who have conside...
For sale by THOMAS S. ANNESS, Sole...
the proprietor, No. 141 Chestnut street...
discount made to those who buy by retail...
a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.

C. BREEDIN,
REY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW...
Perry, Virginia, practices in the...
Harrison, Berkeley, Frederick and Lou...
ities; and in the High Court of Chancery...
Chester District.
ends the Bars of Hagers-Town, Me...
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Cons...
and Supreme Courts.

REMOVAL...
MRS. SHALLUS...
her Patrons that she has REMOVED...
ULATING LIBRARY, to No. 135...
COND STREET, nearly opposite the...
House—where she will be happy to serve...
all the newest and most approved...
Present price of Subscriptions \$5, per an...
75, half yearly—\$1 50, quarterly—

CAUTION...
Season is advancing that brings with it...
local diseases, that is common to...
and weather, such as Cholera Mor...
and Bilious Affections...
Complaints for the above complaints that I...
merely prepared, I am not in a situation to...
petate the public with this season. I have...
availed myself of the opportunity of com...
ing to Mr. RICHARD JORDAN, Apothecary...
dige of preparing my medicines genuine...
those persons who know the merits of them...
be at a loss to procure them as cheap as...
merely have been received from me.

JOSEPH HAWKINS...
Subscriber having the most efficient con...
in his knowledge of the efficacy of the...
Medicines,) feels no hesitation in recom...
them to the public.

Richard Jordan,
Apothecary, N. W. corner of Se...
Christian streets.
July 6-4m

Fullers and Manufacturers.

ELLERS' BOARDS...
superior quality, for sale by RICHARD...
INSON, No. 31, Market street. Also...
above a large and general assortment of...
ANK BOARDS, PAPER, STATIONARY...
together with a large stock of SCHOOL...
CELLANEOUS BOOKS, will be sold at...
ret market prices.
and Merchant's Account Books ruled to...
be bound to any pattern.
AGS and QUILLS taken in exchange.

ROBERT S. ENGLISH...
CARPENTER, No. 31, Strawberry...
et, carries on all the various branch...
et, on very reasonable terms for CAS...
warrant his work to be equal, both for de...
elegance, to any in the city.
ING BOXES made at the shortest notice...
orders thankfully received and promptly...
may 14-41

A young Pointer Pup...
to the Sub-scriber's house on Thursday...
15th inst. The owner can have him ag...
ing his property and paying the expens...
at No. 345, Race Street.
HENRY A. AUDINOT.
7-31

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.
No. 73 MARKET STREET.

Cotton, Indigo, Wool, &c.
On Monday morning, the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the stores, No. 32 South Front street, 20 bales Sea Island Cotton, 7 cases superior Bengal Indigo, 2 bales Spanish Wool, 1 hhd. Kentucky Tobacco, damaged.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes, a large assortment of fresh imported and seasonal Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, an extensive variety of Domestic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning, next, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit, An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

J. OLDRIDGE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the United States and elsewhere, that he has discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing the hair from falling off, in the short space of FORTYEIGHT HOURS after the first application.

This Balm will also restore hair on bald places, and speedily cure the dandruff. He now considers it altogether useless to continue to give signatures, its utility being universally known in Philadelphia, and hundreds are at this time receiving their hair again. J. O. begs leave to return thanks to the generous Americans, for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon his capillary restorative since its first discovery, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours. Prepared and sold at one dollar per bottle, and half bottle 50 cents, at No. 354 South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE.

The Duties of M. DEAN'S Seminary for Young Ladies are to be resumed on Monday next, the 26th inst.

CLEVER ALLEY, No. 7, north side. WANTED, a Lady to instruct the pupils in embroidery, rug-work, &c. Apply to M. DEAN, as above. aug 24-6t

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS' BOARDS

OF superior quality, for sale by **RICHARD JOHNSON**, No. 31, Market street. Also, for sale as above, a large and general assortment of good BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., which together with a large stock of SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern.

* RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange. July 6-tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Back-sides Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4-tf

ATTENTION—National Guards.

A COMPLETE Uniform for sale cheap. Enquire at No. 206 Race street. aug 10-6t

New Leghorn Store,

NO. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET. THE Store lately occupied by S. G. Fetterall and Co. is now occupied by Mrs. KNEELAND, who has just opened a large assortment of gentlemen's, boys' and children's Leghorn Hats, common Straw and Chip Hats, ladies' Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods. June 8-tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c. CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3-tf

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 31, Strawberry street, carries on all the various branches of Carpentry, on very reasonable terms for CASH. He will warrant his work to be equal, both for durability and elegance, to any in the city.

PACKING BOXES made at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. may 18-tf

CAUTION.

As the season is advancing that brings with it all the local diseases, such as Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints and Bilious Affections. The Medicines for the above complaints that I have formerly prepared, I am not in a situation to accommodate the public with this season. I have therefore availed myself of the opportunity of communicating to Mr. RICHARD JORDAN, Apothecary, the knowledge of preparing my medicines genuine, so that those persons who know the merits of them need not be at a loss to procure them as chaste as they formerly have been received from me.

JOSEPH HAWKINS. The subscriber having the most implicit confidence (from his knowledge of the efficacy of the aforesaid Medicines,) feels no hesitation in recommending them to the public.

Richard Jordan, Druggist and Apothecary, N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets. July 6-3m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Dutch Fans, the old Dutch Fans, likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. aug 3-tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. **C. P. WILLMARTH** offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27-tf

FULLERS' BOARDS.

A FRESH supply of a superior quality, just received by **BENNETT & WALTON,** 6 mo. 22-tf No. 37 Market street.

From the *Boz's and Schuykill Journal*, August 24.

CHARLES THOMSON, ESQ.

A gentleman from the west, who has long cherished a high regard for the character of that irreproachable patriot and Christian, the late secretary of the American Continental Congress, had a few weeks since, no small gratification in spending several hours with this venerable saint, of patriarchal aspect, now on the verge of Heaven. Many are still living, who well remember with what confidence every act of the old Congress, to which his name was attached, was at once received by the people of these United States, in times of peculiar trial.

He is about six feet in height, remarkably erect in his gait, neat in his person, dignified in his deportment, interesting in conversation, and has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, being in his ninety-second year.

He resides about ten miles from Philadelphia, in an ancient and retired but spacious mansion, on a very extensive and well cultivated farm, to which he has given the name of Hariton.

The traveller called early in the day, and found Mr. Thomson reading Young's Night Thoughts. He paused a little, after entering the door, before he discovered himself, being surprised and embarrassed at the distinct, audible, emphatic and appropriate and feeling manner with which the good old man pronounced one of the finest passages in that admired author.

After a due introduction, Mr. Thomson made the following remark, in reference to what he had just read: "I am a stranger in a strange land, I am looking about me to see what I am, and what there is for me to do."

The traveller was much pleased with his miscellaneous observations, interspersed with anecdotes of former times. He was surprised to hear him, at his advanced age, speak with so much intelligence on various topics, philological, religious and political; yet, occasionally, he noticed signs of a second childhood.

It appears that he was the third son of John Thomson, and that he was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in the town of Gortale, and parish of Maharaw, in the first week of November, 1729, but that the particular day cannot be specified. He came to America, with his father, when about ten years old, accompanied with his brothers. His father died on board the ship in which they were passengers, after entering the capes of the Delaware; and by an act of injustice, his property, of considerable amount, was withheld from the sons then in their minority, in a foreign country, without kindred, without friends, without money, left to follow the leadings of Divine Providence; yet they amply experienced the protecting care of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless. Charles had a great taste for learning, and was so fortunate as to secure the patronage and instruction of that distinguished scholar, Dr. Allison, and became one of the greatest proficient in Latin, Greek, and French in the country.

The longevity of his family is worthy of notice. Taking the children of John Thomson in regular order, these are their names with their respective ages:—1. William, who died at the age of 93; 2. Alexander, who died at the age of 80; 3. Charles, who is now in his 93d year; 4. Matthew, who died at the age of 91; 5. John, who died at the age of 79; and 6. Mary, who is in her 84th year, and makes one of the family of Charles.

Mr. Thomson, in the course of conversation, said it was strongly impressed upon his mind, that he should live until he entered upon his hundredth year. The traveller asked him how he felt under such an impression, and whether he was willing to be so long from his Father's house, in this wearisome pilgrimage? He promptly replied, "I have no will about it. I like it all to me, blessed Saviour. He has been a good Saviour to me;" and the tears of gratitude started into his eyes.

At one time he mentioned with tenderness and respect, the two worthy ladies, who had been his bosom companions in life. He then made his remark: "I have been a happy man. I have always been a happy man, a very happy man. My family always loved me, and I always loved them;" the tears of affection glistening in his eyes.

At dinner, he asked a blessing with uplifted hands and a solemn and reverential tone of voice, using nothing more nor less than the words of the Lord's prayer. Recollecting his own criticisms and version, instead of saying, "Lead us not into temptation," he said, "bring us not to a trial." He was an intimate and warm friend of the late Dr. Franklin, and agreed with him in every thing except Religion. To counteract the deistical sentiments of this great philosopher, he devoted more attention to the Bible, and with a critic's eye, than he otherwise would have done. It was his diligent searching of the Scriptures, with a view to the conviction of his distinguished compatriot, which first led him to contemplate a version of the Septuagint.

The traveller had mentioned to Mr. Thomson a gentleman, with whom, many years since, he was well acquainted, Gen. R. A. now of M. who was one of the revolutionary officers, and who had held a department under the order of the old Congress. Mr. Thomson recollected him well, and as the traveller took his leave of him he said, in reference to General A. "tell him I wish him prosperity and happiness, peace with God and peace with the world. Tell him to bear lightly on the world. Money, money, money; is the god of this world."

The last sentence he had several times uttered with great emphasis, in the course of the interesting interview, which the traveller will not soon forget.

From a London Paper.

A MERMALD.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Philip, Representative of the London Missionary Society at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 26, 1822:

"I have to-day seen a Mermald, now exhibiting in this town. I have always treated the existence of this creature as fabulous; but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable that no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity and amuse you.

"The head is almost the size of a baboon. It is thick covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclining to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs, resembling those upon the head. The *Ossa malarum*, or cheek bones, are prominent. The forehead is low, but, except in that particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back and the countenance has an expression of terror, which gives it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony.

"The ears, nose, lips, chin, breast, and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of a human figure.

"The spinous process of the vertebrae are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body.

"From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I have no doubt that it has *clavicles*—an appendage belonging to the human subject, which baboons are without.

"The appearance of the teeth affords sufficient evidence that it is full grown. The incisors being worn to the upper surface. There are eight *canines*, four *canine* and eight *molars*. The canine teeth resemble those of a full grown dog; and all the others resemble that of a human subject.

"The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved, it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the breast. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is about 12 inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over. On the lower part of the animal the scales resemble those of a fish; but on that part of the animal which resembles a human form, they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body, it has six fins, one dorsal, two ventral, two pectoral, and the tail.

"The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair.

"The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representations of the Mermald.

"The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Captain Eades, of Boston, in the U. S. of America. Since writing the above description, he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following particulars:—

"It was caught somewhere on the North of China, by a fisherman who sold it for a trifle; after which it was brought to Batavia. Here it was purchased by Captain Eades for 5000 Spanish dollars, and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refused to part with it for that sum. Captain Eades, is a passenger on board the American ship Lion, now in Table Bay; he leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the Lion visits the Thames on her passage to America, so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London."

From the *Calcutta Journal*, of Feb. 17.

BURNING OF A HINDOO WOMAN.—Early in January a warrior died at Kennedy, and was burnt in a well about six feet deep—the same day with his wife prior to his death told him she would go with him, and the same night dreamt her husband came to her when asleep, and hit her upon the shoulder, saying, "Are you asleep, are you coming?" Upon this she immediately gave her child to the family, saying, "Take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it," and desired things might be prepared, as she was determined to burn herself at four o'clock in the afternoon; all the officers of money, and persuasions of her brother and family were of no avail. The Rajah and Tassadar did all in their power to dissuade her from committing this rash act, but she replied, "Why trouble yourselves about me, or my life, as I have promised to burn myself where my husband has been burnt, and am determined to do it." As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she at a little after four o'clock left her dwelling, in company with her family, and proceeded to a tank near the village where her husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremony, walked three times round the well. Her brother and other relations had hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold and plunged into the well and sat down, when, dreadful to relate, wood, oil and ghee were thrown upon her by a few people. She was quite composed, and requested the people not to throw any more upon her, as she was with her husband; and in the course of a few minutes, she was consumed to ashes, without a groan or shriek, nor did the natives shout, as generally is the case. All seemed horror-struck at what they had witnessed. On the forenoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, ate beetle, and held in her hand a small looking glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 15 years of age, and had one child. Some few years ago the Government called upon the magistrates and the criminal judges for certain reports on the subject of *Suttee*. May this prove a preparatory step to their abolition!

Weekly Compendium.

FOREIGN.

A late French writer observes—"How does it happen that the commanders of French vessels, with 34 schools of Hydrography, established in the Kingdom, either know not, or do not wish to know how to calculate the longitude of their vessels by *Lunar distances*, while even the *cooks* and *negroes* of the American vessels understand it?"

In a speech delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 5th July, by M. Chaboud Lavour, on the subject of improving and extending the Canal system of France, is the following passage:—"The United States of America, in the course of an independent existence of only forty years, have established more communications by water than Old Europe in all its states. The spirit of association has created numerous companies, and canals have been made with as much promptitude as economy."

CRIMINAL LAW.

A paper was published in the British Luminary in June last, abstracted from official documents, giving the number of persons both male and female, who were committed for trial in Great Britain from the years 1805 to 1820. The statement comprises those convicted and sentenced to death, to transportation, to be imprisoned for longer or shorter periods, and to be whipped—and it also contains the number acquitted, or against whom no bills were found. It is altogether a curious document, and proves that nothing can be worse than the English system of Criminal Law. We shall mention a few prominent results. The commitments in 1805, were 4605, (3267 males and 1338 females), and in 1820, 13710 (11995 males and 2115 females). The whole number nearly tripled in 16 years, and the increase of male offenders compared with females was about three to one.

The culprits sentenced to death in 1805 were 350—and in 1820, they were 1236—Those transported for seven years, amounted in 1805 to 561, and in 1820 to 1655. The whole number of persons sentenced to death during 16 years was 10980. The number actually executed was only 1250—leaving 9730 to escape death. Of those sentenced, from 1817 to 1820, only one in twelve were hanged. The total number convicted of all offences during the period of 16 years, was 80,025. Deduct those sentenced to death, but not executed, 9730

Probable number of convicts punished, 70,305
Total of prisoners acquitted, 26,262

ENGLISHMEN ON THE CONTINENT.

It is stated in the Dublin Morning Post, of July 24, that there are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand English and Irish people of property living in different parts of the continent. Whole towns are absolutely peopled by them.

In Paris, the Duke of Hamilton, with the Earls of Stair and Fife, at an expense to themselves, or rather to their country of 100,000 pounds per annum, lead the English fashions to about 20,000 English persons of a mixed character, at Versailles.

Mr. Robert Williams, the member for Carnarvonshire, with his numerous family, and several titled persons, have, for some years, taken up their residence in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

There are 1500 English families, with the Duke of Leeds at their head, the Marchioness of Bute, and many distinguished nobles of both sexes, at Rome.

Lord Byron is at Venice. Lord Montford has lived some time near Bordeaux, surrounded by about 2000, one half of whom are small fundholders, and one half Irish of 300 to 400 pounds per annum, when they can get their rents paid.

At Tours there is a select corps of about 4800, who pride themselves upon their family connexions in the United Kingdom.

At Boulogne there are 6000 English, 4000 of whom are entitled to some commission, being half pay officers, who cannot live without wine.

Prince Leopold very naturally expends his 50,000 pounds a year among his German cousins. At Brussels, the banks of the Arno, the English and Irish congregate, and there is scarcely a town or village in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, in which they are not to be found.

Singular Occurrence.—On Monday last, as Mr. Thomas French, brother to Mr. French, of Ikenhall, was passing through Tunstall, a swarm of bees alighted on him, and rolled into his coat-pocket. Mr. French took off his coat, and the bees were lifted from it without doing him any harm. Mr. F. had some scented herb in his pocket—*Suffolk Chron.*

Great undertakings.—A gentleman, now in Edinburgh, has engaged for 1,500l. sterling, to ride 150 miles, then to walk to the moor ten miles, and to kill 40 brace of game, he has then to walk ten miles back; all this to be done in 24 hours. He is to start about the end of this month, at 12 o'clock of the day, and we understand the horses are engaged.

Extraordinary Race.—A short time since a race took place on the City Road, between two dogs in a cart, against the four horse Paddington stages, and was won by the two dogs.

An ordinance of the King of Sweden permits all Swedish subjects to trade with all the ports of South America, and the diminution of Custom House duties is to be extended to merchandise from South America imported into Sweden in Swedish vessels.

The Catholic Population of Lower Canada in 1820, was 333,000; that of the city of Quebec, 140,000, and that of Montreal, 120,000; as to the ratio of increase for several years past, it has been found to be one twentieth per annum; it may therefore at present be considered as amounting to near 360,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 40,000; so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be fairly stated at 400,000.

DOMESTIC.

Death by Lightning.—A man named James Hamilton and two of his children, residing at Beaver, (Pa.) were lately killed by the electric fluid, during a thunder storm. The wife of the deceased was also struck at the same moment, but was recovering.

The negro Caesar, who was some time ago committed to Wilmington jail, charged with the murder of William Lee, died suddenly of a fit, on the 20th of last month.

A sentinel on duty at Fort Niagara, lately deserted from his post, and with his arms and accoutrements crossed the river to the Canada side. The moment he landed, he was made a prisoner by the guard of the 76th regiment, and in a few hours afterwards escorted back at the point of the bayonet.

The steam boat Car of Commerce, struck on a rock in the St. Lawrence River on the 26th ult.—All attempts to save her proved ineffectual.

Gen. James Wilkinson, who not long since took a trip to Mexico, for purposes as was alleged, of a private and not a political nature, it is said, has enlisted in the service of the *Imperial Turbide*. It is stated that he had received an appointment under the government worth about \$14,000 a year. A pretty snug income for a plain republican to enjoy.

Tankie Story.—We have seen a twig broken from a pear tree this season, scarcely two feet long, which when taken off, we are told contained upwards of eighty pears. It now has upwards of 60 hanging in clusters like grapes, and of a size as large as hen's eggs. It came from the town of Essex in this county.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A man by the name of Robbins, was fined five dollars and costs, in Connecticut, for unmercifully beating his horse about the head, till the blood gushed and ran profusely from his eyes.

In Connecticut, it was decided contrary to all precedent, in an action at law, that a teamster may, on meeting a carriage, take which side of the road he chooses—right or left!

A steam boat, intended to ply between Norfolk and New York, is nearly ready to commence operations.

On the 24th of August, the hail fell in such abundance in the neighbourhood of White Post, about eight miles south of Winchester, (Va.) as to cover the ground to the depth of two or three inches. On the same day near Leesburgh, the rain swept away grain, fences, &c.

A livery stable in Washington City, belonging to Thomas Smith, was destroyed by fire last week; before assistance could be rendered, fifteen valuable horses perished in the flames! This is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

A coloured man, named Nat Brown, was killed recently from the falling of a block of stone which the workmen were engaged in hoisting up at the Capitol, in Washington city.

Mr. Isaiah J. Hendryx, an ingenious mechanic of Bennington, Vt. has lately invented and obtained a patent for an instrument called the *Delineator*, to be used in the cutting of garments. Being fitted to the fashion required, it shows with precision all the points necessary to be found in cutting for any size or proportion—and must be of great use to tailors.

In Lexington, (Ky.) a few days ago, Mr. Hugh Stephenson, an industrious and amiable man, came to his death by a fatal error in taking corrosive sublimate instead of salts. The two articles having been put into similar bottles, and placed together, the dose was taken before the mistake was discovered, and all the efforts that could then be made proved ineffectual for the preservation of his life.

Water Spouts.—Four beautiful water spouts were seen on the 21st ult. by the inhabitants of Cleveland village, in Ohio, apparently about ten miles distant. A cloud hung over the lake at the time, which being pretty high, and the spouts black and perpendicular, they resembled huge pillars of some mighty fabric, and occasionally changing their position, presented a grand and beautiful prospect. They continued visible for some length of time, and their disappearance was followed by the fall of rain in torrents on the Lake, and a slight shower extending itself to the village.

Salem, N. J. Sept. 4.—A large stick of timber, drawn by thirteen horses, passed through this town last week.—We learn by Mr. Smith, the timber merchant, that it is one of a number that is to form the keel of a One Hundred and Forty gun Ship, that is soon to be laid at Philadelphia. We also learn that there has been cut within a few miles of this place, in about a year and a half past, between seven and eight hundred oak trees, for Naval ships.

From the *Northern Post*, Aug. 23.

SUMMONS OF THE ROYALTY.—We are informed that while the Steam Boat *Phoenix*, of Lake Erie, was performing her last trip, on the 10th inst. from St. Johns to Whitehall, a parcel of mail goods, worth about \$5000, were discovered by a British Custom-house officer, and were seized together with the boat. An officer, a captain Sherman, who was placed on the deck, ignorant of the shipment of the goods, proceeded to Montreal to endeavour to recover the goods. But as soon as he was gone, the pilot and crew, the steam to his greater power stored on board for the United States. This movement being served from the shore, messengers were sent post haste, to the British Custom-house, to intercept the fugitives; but they were not sent enough, for the *Phoenix* passed the first line of sentries before the messengers arrived. We know again until some adjustment of this matter is effected.

By information received from a person who has lately visited the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, it appears that there are two American natives of the Island of Whano, who have been named, by name, is a native of the town of Attleboro, Mass. and he has been on the island about twenty six years. Holmes married the former king's daughter by whom he has six children, he was agent for the former and also for the present king; he furnishes vessels who visit the island, and receives cloth and other articles in return, he dresses all his family in the American style. James Ross, a native of Providence, he has been absent from America about ten years and has been on the island about three. The person who gave this information was on the island in October, and says the persons above mentioned are perfectly contented, and had no idea of ever visiting their native land.—*Providence Post.*

From Carthage.—By the arrival of the schr. Bayard, at New York, it appears that the affairs of Columbia were in a good condition, the utmost harmony prevailed among all classes, and the country was rid of all its enemies, excepting the single city of Porto Cavallo, which was still held by the Spanish forces under La Torre, but was so closely besieged by Gen. Paez as to assure its reduction in a short time. A superb house had been fitted up by the government at St. Fe, for the accommodation of a minister from the United States.

The famous *Lafitte* had got a schooner of about 40 tons, and a commission from the government, and would be ready to sail in a few days on a cruise, and may be expected to annoy American as well as Spanish vessels.

The West India seas were filled with Spanish privateers from Porto Rico, while lie in wait at the passages, and capture and rob all they meet. Fourteen had been hanged out within the last month.

A gigantic and well disciplined system of slavery has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the Post Office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means, an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established in the Penitentiary. Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates, of five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of lower denominations were found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, and whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the Post Office, and also dies and plates being found in a bag, which was stowed away in the loft of one of the departments. Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return. The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taken to develop this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

The ship *Wear*, with a crew of 10 men, sailed from London for Iceland on the 10th of March last; on the 28th, within two hundred miles of their destination, she struck an island of ice, and went down, with two of her crew; four by good swimming got to a piece of ice, and by means of two boats from the wreck, were enabled to make a bridge to pass from one to the other floating island. In this situation they remained 14 days without human protection. Their candle box-lid was their camp; boose on the deep; the box itself was the boiler; for fuel they substituted *rope yarn*, ignited by the tinder box. On the 10th day of their ice cruise, they rigged a fragile bark from their boats and blankets, used candle grease for tar, and needles for gimblet, and jack-knife for hatchet. Thus equipped, they made Iceland on the 5th of May, after losing eight of their numbers; the remaining two got taken up by the boat of a Scotch vessel looking for ice of Iceland, and were humanely treated.

From the *Boston Patriot*, Sept. 2.

The Court of Inquiry at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, continued its session during the whole of last week. On Wednesday it adjourned without doing any business, on account of the indisposition of the Judge Advocate. On Thursday business was resumed. Thirty or more witnesses have already been examined. Capt. Hall returned on Saturday evening from his visit to Connecticut. We understand that the cause of his absence was the serious indisposition of his father, who was expected to recover, and is still very dangerously ill.

Wonderful.—On the 27th July, there was killed in the town of Ogden, a large snake, which, upon examination, was found to contain one hundred and six live snakes! One of the snakes had two complete heads, and necks with one body; another had two heads with one neck and one body; and a third had one and a half heads with one neck and two bodies! What is more singular still, these deformed reptiles were as active and sprightly as the others.

[*Rochester Telegraph.*]

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 1832.

NOTICE.—The Corner Stone of the Second Independent Church of Christ called Universalists, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, will be laid in due and solemn ceremony, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock. The officers and brethren of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, will assist in the ceremony; a public and appropriate address will be delivered, suited to the occasion; after which a collection will be taken up, to aid in the building of the said church.

By order of the Board of Managers.
ABNER KNEELAND, President.

The corner stone of St. Andrew's Church, in Eighth street, was laid on Thursday afternoon, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the clergy and citizens.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Monday last, advertises four columns of names of Remittances, taken place since the alarm of fever, as far as it had been, as yet, practicable to collect them. There will be many more daily adding to the list, and there are persons out of business who are not included in the number, for those inserted are principally merchants and traders. These facts given an alarm, which no event of the kind has given for a number of years. Frequent robberies also occur—on that between the thieves, and fewer, the infected district seems to be in a deplorable condition.

Two cases were reported by the board of Health on Tuesday. Yesterday there were four new cases.

The inhabitants of the northern section of Philadelphia will be gratified to learn, that it is contemplated, if sufficient patronage be extended by them in support of the measure, to establish a weekly paper in their neighborhood. Proposals for this purpose have been issued by Messrs. Russell and Moxon, who have adopted conditions similar to our own, and offer equally as reasonable terms to advertisers. As we are inclined to believe that many advantages will result from the completion of this undertaking, we cheerfully offer it all our assistance, and should the public be as favorable to them as they have ever been to us, there is no doubt but that the publication will shortly go into operation.

By a reference to our advertising columns the lovers of Melody will observe that a gratification of a superior kind awaits them in the Concert of vocal and instrumental Music, which Mr. and Mrs. Richardson intend giving on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. R. has, in particular, by the unrivalled sweetness and strength of her voice, elicited the warmest encomiums in the publications of those places where she has appeared in public, expressive of the satisfaction and pleasure with which she has been heard. The performance of Mr. R. too, on his Musical Glasses, producing a concord of sweet sounds, such as have not been heard since the celebrated Cartwright left this city, will not fail of adding to the interest. We understand that Miss R. an interesting child, who inherits the vocal talents of her mother, will sing a variety of songs in the course of the evening.

On Thursday evening last, a fire broke out in a stable containing two tons of hay, belonging to James McEwen, at the corner of St. Tammany and Second street, which, with three houses adjoining, were entirely consumed. As there had been no lights used for a length of time in the stable, no doubt is entertained but that the fire was caused by the design of some incendiary.

On Monday morning last, the blacksmith shop, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Whitaker, situated in a block of buildings, between Vine and Calloway, and Old and New Fourth streets, was discovered to be on fire—timely assistance was rendered to extinguish the flames, and most of the property saved from the devouring element.

Deaths during the last week.
The number of deaths in this city were 85—of these were adults, and 38 children—20 of whom were under one year of age, and 12 people of color. In the total amount.

In New-York, 90 deaths are reported by the Inspector, viz. 38 adults, and 52 children—twelve persons died of yellow fever. In the corresponding week of 1831, the deaths in New-York were 86, and 122.

In Baltimore, there were 52 deaths—25 were children under five years of age, and 10 died of a bilious fever.

During the month of August, in the City of Philadelphia, there were only 28 deaths.

General boats, loaded with Water Melons, Apples, Peaches, &c. &c. have lately arrived at the wharves, from Philadelphia. The boats only can sail up handsomely in a few hours, and are very difficult being in passing through the city. Another summer we may expect the above to be considerably increased.

The exhibition of Fire-Works at Vauxhall, on Wednesday evening last, was preceded by a serious accident, produced by a gun going off the benches for the accommodation of ladies, not being sufficiently supported the number of persons looking their seats on them. They fell, and in the fall fractured the leg of Mrs. Adams, and severely bruised her husband and several other persons.

Drowning.—On Sunday evening last, the St. Anne, consort of Mr. John Stone, of the Delaware opposite Philadelphia, was wrecked on the beach, and the boat was immediately taken up, but all attempts at resuscitation were unsuccessful.

Mallock of the ship Florida, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, is the bearer of despatches from our ministers at the courts of St. Petersburg, and Madrid. They are of great importance.

Colonel Callava, formerly Governor of West Florida, had been appointed to the command of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz, and sailed from Havana, previous to the 15th ult. for that place.

Extract of a letter received by the Corinna at Boston, dated St. Petersburg, July 14.—“The Imperial guards (40,000) are on their march back to this city, and are expected in a few days. Nobody here expects a war.”

His majesty the King of Denmark has given a piece of land, the rent of which amounting to \$400 a year, is to be applied for the support of the college, founded at Serampore, by the Rev. Mr. Ward and his associates. The institution has received further aid, from a bequest of several thousand dollars made by a young man, formerly a pupil of Mr. Marshman.

Captain Snow, of the ship Superior, arrived at Providence, confirms the accounts heretofore received of the difficulties between the English East India Company, and the Chinese, at Canton, having been adjusted.

Mexico.—Advices by way of Charleston states that on the 21st day of last month took place the Coronation of “His Imperial Majesty Signor Don Augustin the 1st, and his august Consort.” The great officers of the palace have been established, and an order of nobility has been instituted, called “The Imperial Order of Guadalupe.”

From Port-au-Prince.—Capt. Pascall, of the schr. Colonel Ramsay, arrived at Baltimore, in 13 days from Port-au-Prince, states that six days previous to his sailing, General Romeyn, who had been detained a state prisoner at Leogane, on parole, was shot by secret orders from the government. It was supposed he had been detected in carrying on a secret correspondence with the north, with a view to revolutionize that quarter.

Conviction.—John Lechler was tried, and convicted in Lancaster, (Penn.) on Wednesday week last, of murdering his wife in that place about six months ago. Previous to perpetrating the deed, the wretched culprit refused to permit his wife to take leave of her children, but permitted her to pray for half an hour. On his return to prison, he fully confessed the whole.

Washington City, Sept. 5.—On Sunday last a child of Mrs. Owen's, living on Greenleaf's Point, named Daniel, fell into the Potomac, and was drowned, in water so shallow as scarcely to cover his body. The father of the boy is said to be living in Philadelphia.

A distressing sickness has lately made its appearance at Guildhall, Vt. and Lancaster, N. H. which in a few weeks has swept off 28 persons, mostly children. It is represented as a dysentery of very malignant type.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, Sept. 6.
The packet ship Wm. Thompson, capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of Aug. We are favored by capt. T. with papers of that date and London papers to the 1st of the month. Among the passengers is Mr. Mathews, the celebrated comedian.

A letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated July 18th, states that a Sardinian brig had arrived from Constantinople, with news that the Greek fleet had burnt and destroyed the greater part of the Turkish fleet at Crisme, by means of fire ships. A similar account was brought to Genoa by an Austrian vessel from Odessa.

A St. Petersburg article of June 28, says “It appears, that notwithstanding the personal inclination of the Emperor to peace, the question of the future relation of Russia and the Porte will depend on the result of the farther negotiations at Constantinople, or the conduct of the Turkish government. The Imperial Guards it is true, return to St. Petersburg, but the corps remain ready to take the field, though orders have been given to withdraw it to a greater distance from the Turkish frontiers, and place it in more extended cantonments. It is to be observed, besides, that the Guards have never taken the field in a Turkish war; and, on this occasion, also, if hostilities had commenced with the Turks, would have remained in the Polish provinces, as a reserve and a corps of observation.”

Madrid papers to July 19, had reached London. The place continued tranquil, and it had been found unnecessary to keep the National Militia longer embodied. On the 17th, they were formally thanked for their services by the authorities, and set out for their homes.

After quiet was restored at Madrid, an order was issued by the Marquis Santa Cruz, the new Major Domo, commanding the chiefs of the palace, under the responsibility of their office, to limit the services of their subalterns to the performance of their stated duties, to prevent them from abusing their right of access to the royal person, by whispering political suggestions in the royal ear, which may compromise his majesty's well being, and to leave to the Secretaries of State and other public functionaries, the task of treating with his majesty on political topics.

Great rejoicing had taken place in the provinces on the occasion of the triumph of the Constitution. Official accounts reached Madrid on the 18th, that the insurgents under Monteras, in Cordova, had submitted unconditionally to Gen. O'Donoghue, who received, on the 16th, their arms, horses, and military chest. The number of men taken was 450, of horses 300.

IRELAND.—It was stated in the British parliament (July 30th) that in Mayo, out of a population of 300,000 souls, 250,000 were supported by weekly remittances from England.

Many of the sufferers having parted with all their clothing to procure food, the London committee recommended contributions of wearing apparel for the naked.

A Cork paper states, that on the 23d of July, the body of Mr. William Proctor, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the Albion, was found by some fishermen floating about two leagues off the Head of Kinsale. It exhibited no appearance of decay, and appeared perfectly fresh, but when brought to land it soon changed for the worse. The identity was ascertained by some papers and the cards of this unfortunate gentleman, which were found in the pocket; and what is surprising though the body remained for upwards of three months in the water, these papers were found very little injured. There were also found in the pockets, one sovereign, a small piece of gold, and a small case with lock of hair tied up in it. On hearing the circumstance, Mr. Gibbons, the respectable agent of Lloyd's, immediately proceeded to the spot, and had the body decently interred.

Smyrna, May 29.—Amongst the number of private circumstances, the following is guaranteed by several eye-witnesses. A young Greek female, sixteen or seventeen years of age, of great beauty, was carried off by an Arab, who sold her to a Turk for 300 piastres. Shortly afterwards he offered 3000 piastres to her new master for the repurchase of this beautiful girl. The Turk, who already felt a sentiment of love, refused the money. The Arab proceeded to the market, met the Turk, and wanted to compel him to restore the slave on receiving 300 piastres, the original price. The Turk opposed this, and high words arose; the Arab, at length, in a transport of anger, said, “You shall not have her,” and taking out his pistol, lodged the contents in her bosom, she fell and expired. The Turk embraced the inanimate body, and mingled his tears with his blood. Recovering himself, he presented himself before the Captain Pacha, and demanded justice. “You shall have it,” said the Grand Admiral. “Do you know the murderer?” “Yes,” “Let all the Arabs be arrested and brought before me.” The order was executed, and the Turk pointed out the guilty individual. “Draw thy sabre and cut off his head,” the Turk declined the office, which was then performed by the executioner.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.
A GREEK SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL.
The domestic misery, experienced by the unfortunate Greeks, who fall a prey to the avarice or cruelty of the Turks, may be conceived by the following fact. Captain Dobson, of the Arab, recently arrived in this port from Smyrna, has brought with him a Greek boy, about ten years of age, whom he actually purchased for eleven shillings. The youth was sold at the common bazaar, together with his mother, brothers, and sisters; his father having been previously killed.

A most extraordinary leap was made by a horse belonging to Mr. Beardsworth, Birmingham, on Saturday night. In passing over a bar three feet six inches high, the leap was taken at the amazing distance of seventeen feet seven inches from it, and the whole space of ground covered was nine yards eight inches. The horse is 15½ hands high, and carried upwards of 12 stone.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, with Mr. Griffiths, of the Cheltenham Chronicle office, ascended from Cheltenham, on Tuesday last, in fine style. After being half an hour in the trackless space, they alighted near Lord Sherborne's Park.

THEATRE ROYAL.—On Tuesday and Wednesday evening last, our Theatres were crowded to excess, by audiences of Mr. Mathews. His “Youthful Days” were received with delight and “applauded to the echo.” On the latter evening, he delivered a neat and affectionate farewell address. Yesterday morning was the time appointed for the sailing of the William Thompson, the beautiful packet-ship in which Mr. Mathews has engaged his passage to New-York, but a strong head wind delayed the departure of the vessel till this morning. The weather is now fine, and before this paragraph reaches the eyes of many of our readers, the worthy and talented comedian will have left his native shore, with the intention of lighting the hearts (and we know he will lighten the pockets) of our transatlantic brethren. May fame, for fortune, and health attend him; and may we soon again be gratified by seeing him “at home.”

Doctor Johnson once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said—“If he had two ideas in his head at once, they would fall out with each other.”

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1832.

United States Branches, . . . 1 per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire, 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington (Vt.) 3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.
Boston banks 2
Springfield 2
Hampshire 2
Rhode-Island.
Providence 2
Washington 2

Connecticut.
Middletown 2
Phenix bank 2
Derby 2

New-York.
New-York City par
Jacob Barker's 95
Albany 14
Troy 14
Molawak bank 11
Lansburg 11
Newburg 11
Newburg branch, 11
Orange county 11
Canada bank 24

New-Jersey.
Camden State bank par
Banks in Newark do.
New-Brunswick do.
Elizabethtown do.
Cumberland do.
Sussex Bank do.
Morristown do.

Pennsylvania.
N. Hope Bridge Co. 3/4
Easton do.
York Bank 1/2
Germantown do.
Chambersburg 1/2
Farmers' Bank of do.
Chester county do.
Reading 1/2
Gettysburg 1/2
Lancaster Bank do.
Carlisle Bank 1/2
Pittsburgh 1/2
Centre 1/2
Milton 1/2
Greensburg 1/2
Brownsville 1/2
Other notes no sale

Delaware.
Wilmington and par
Brandywine 1
Commercial bank of do.
of Delaware 1
Branch at Milford 1

Maryland.
Hagerstown 2
Westminster 2
Havre de Grace 2
Elkton 1
Branch at Easton 1
Do. at Fredericktown 2
Bank of Caroline 15

Virginia.
Branch at Romney 2
Do at Charlottesville 2
N. W. bank of Vir. 2
ginia, Wheeling 10
District of Columbia.

Banks at Washington, 13
Franklin Bank of Alexandria no sale

North Carolina.
State bank at Raleigh 8
Cape Fear 8
Newbern 8

South Carolina.
State banks generally 53

Georgia.
State Banks generally 1

Kentucky and Tennessee.
All Notes, no sale

Ohio.
Chillicothe 8
Steuensville, 8
Marietta 8
Most others no sale

New-Orleans.
City Bank Notes, 63

PROGRESS OF THE METHODISTS.

Extract from the “Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,” for the year 1832, just published.
Bishops and Superintendents, Wm. M. Keadree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.
Travelling Preachers, 1106
Preachers admitted on trial this year, 185
remaining on trial, 124
admitted into full connexion, 92
located this year, 37
Deacons, 135
Elders elected and ordained this year, 100
Superannuated Preachers, 24
Superannuated Preachers, 71
Ministers expelled from connexion this year, 2
withdrawn, 0
died, 3

Numbers in Society.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Ohio Conference,	34,336	205	34,541
Kentucky, do	20,846	2859	23,705
Missouri, do	9161	283	9,444
Tennessee, do	15,823	1810	17,633
Mississippi, do	4531	1020	5551
S. Carolina, do	21,290	12,906	34,196
Virginia, do	19,329	6625	25,954
Baltimore, do	28,265	9616	37,881
Philadelphia, do	26,500	8270	34,770
New York, do	22,557	442	22,999
N. England, do	19,107	217	19,324
Genessee, do	27,182	119	27,301
Total,	263,045	44,377	307,422
Total, last year,			281,146
Increase this year,			16,476

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The season commenced on Tuesday last, and has continued every evening since to attract the attendance of crowded and fashionable audiences. The enlivening and astonishing development of human genius, are here fully arrayed. While the managers are studious in their selections for public amusement, there is no doubt the Circus will be the focus of attraction.

TYROLI THEATRE.—The performances this evening are, the melo drama called the Heiress of Sidonia, and, for the last time this season, the drama of the Inkeeper's Daughter.

HARPER'S FERRY, (Vir.)—The last performance at this place was to take place on the 31st ult.—The Forty Thieves and the Village Lawyer were represented the night previous.

WASHINGTON CITY.—Mr. Cooper commenced an engagement of a few nights on Tuesday last, in the tragedy of Macbeth; on Wednesday, he represented the Duke Arunza.

New-York.—At the Rural theatre, last evening, the Review, or the Wages of Windsor, and Miss in her Teens, were the performances at Mr. and Mrs. Talbot's benefit. Capt. Flash, the American Rousier, Master Smith. Mr. Matthews, the celebrated comedian, from the London Theatres has arrived in this city, and as a pit is now erecting in the ring of the Circus, which is to be opened on Monday next, it is expected he will shortly make his debut upon our boards.

Boston.—Mrs. Battersby's benefit and last appearance took place on Monday—Pizarro, and the farce of the Huel, were performed. Mr. Nichols' benefit was announced for Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Holman has been giving Concerts at Salem and Providence, Mass. In Boston, she has met with unusual success.

CINCINNATI.—The performances here on the 24th ult. were the celebrated drama of the Castle Spectre, and the farce of the Village Lawyer, selected for the benefit of Mr. Bowman.

FOREIGN.—The Dublin Morning Post, of the 25th July, states, that the celebrated tragedian Mr. Kean performed Lear on the night preceding, for the first time on the Dublin stage, in which he was completely successful.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, PETER GRAYSON WASHINGTON, Esq. of Washington city, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Gen. William M'Pherson, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. JOHN A. INNES, formerly of Boston, to Miss ANN MARIA DAVENPORT, of this city.

By the Rev. Daniel D. Davis, at Frankford, on the 5th inst. Mr. OTIS LITTLE, to Miss ELIZABETH JERMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, senior, aged 82.

Yesterday, Miss MARGARET HENDERSON, daughter of John Henderson.

On Monday morning, JOHN LACAVE, jun. aged 19.

At sea, on the 15th ult. Capt. JOHN ANSLEY, of Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, Mrs. FRANCES WARE, relict of the late Thomas Ware.

On Sunday morning, JOHN LEWIS THOMPSON, aged 52.

On Sunday evening, Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, aged 41, son of the late James Little, teacher.

On Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness of four months, Mr. ELI DAVIS, aged 41.

On the 3d inst. of pulmonary, MARY, youngest daughter of Andrew Klett, of this city.

Last week, of a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN SMITH, Printer, of this city.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. JOSEPH G. EDWARDS, aged 18.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JAMES E. BEDFORD, printer, aged 20.

On Thursday morning, at his seat near Frankford, LEONARD JACOBY, Esq. aged 82.

On Thursday morning, Mr. SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS, aged 48.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. SARAH APPLE, aged 49.

At Baltimore, on the 2d inst. Mr. LEVI HOLINGSWORTH, merchant, of that city, aged 38.

Letter Bids at the Merchants' Coffee House.
Brig Liddell, Liddell, Liverpool, Sept. 8
Ship Lancaster, Dixey, Liverpool, Sept. 20

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, \$6.75
BUTTER, \$4.75
CORN MEAL, \$17.50 a 30
WHEAT IN GRAIN, 1.25 a 1.37
RICE, 75 a 80
COBS, 75 a 75
SHORTS, 35

Teeth One Dollar.

WILLIAMS performs every operation on the Teeth complete for \$1. Filing, extracting and plugging a single tooth, 25 cents, if plugged with gold, 50 cents. Williams fixes teeth in the mouth, warranted to give satisfaction for \$1 50 a tooth. Williams gives information from the Italian, French, English and American authorities, calculated to insure good teeth for life. He also saves teeth in the same way his own were saved, the least painful of any of the English ways; there are three ways, by Hunter, Fox and Norton.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
June 1—17
161 Vine street, near Fifth.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander,
No 53 Market street.

LYRICS.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN, Jnr. Published for and sale at the principal Bookstores in this city. Price 62½ cents. Sept 7—17

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

ARE informed that the Chesnut-street WRITING ACADEMY, (next to the Post Office,) will be open from this date (September 3d) for Evening Lessons till 9 o'clock. The Quick Running Hand, as an Epistolary Style; the plain Mercantile Round Hand suitable for Records or a Counting House; the LARGE ROMAN TEXT or “MAMMOTH HAND” (for those who wish it) together with my late improved method of cutting CAPITAL LETTERS and FLOURISHES by the free swing of the arm, are all embraced in the course of Twelve Lessons. Whole Price for instruction, Writing Books and Candles, \$1 50, given at entrance.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Also attend, in different apartments, at all hours during the day from sunrise to sunset. The improvements of nearly one hundred who have already commenced, and specimens of writing done in 4, 5 and 6 hours, by those who never wrote one letter before, may be seen as above.

D. Hewitt.

P. S. All who now have commenced, and all who shall have entered during this first week in September, shall be entitled to 3 Lessons gratis, which Lessons shall be exclusively devoted to writing Deeds, Bonds, &c. in their true legal form, and in a plain, recording and free hand writing.

Sept 6—31

Concert and Musical Glasses.

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they will give a CONCERT, at the Washington Hall.

On Tuesday Evening, the 10th inst.

Mr. R will perform on the Musical Glasses, invented by him in Baltimore.

Mrs. Richardson, late of the Virginia, Baltimore, and Philadelphia Theatres, will sing a variety of Songs.

Miss Richardson, seven years of age, will sing on the occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents—Children, 25—to be had at Mr. Blake's Music store, the Mansion house, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

N. B. Mr. R. being formerly a merchant in this city, solicits the public patronage. Sept 7—17

Union Canal Lottery.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.
A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.
To be drawn on the 31st of Oct. in five minutes!
TICKETS AND SHARES

GIBBS'S

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 43 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Where may be seen the Mechanical Wonder, so much admired by the curious. Sept 7—17

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, CHESTNUT STREET.

AGAIN returns his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the increasing patronage he has received in the late Lotteries, and solicits a continuance of it in the following Splendid Scheme, to be drawn on the new and popular plan of the New Series. He conceives it to be unnecessary to enlarge upon the merits of this method of determining the fate of a Lottery. Two preceding classes sold, drawn and paid, with unprecedented despatch and punctuality has stamped it with public approbation and support; and under such strong recommendations he fearlessly invites all to scrutinize the Scheme, certain of its pleasing them, by the number and magnitude of its capitals, the low rate of Tickets—the shortness of the drawing, and the small period to elapse before its determination. To be drawn in five minutes!!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.
A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.
Positively to draw on the 31st of October next.

1 prize of \$7500 is \$7500
1 do. 2500 is 2500
1 do. 2000 is 2000
1 do. 1500 is 1500
1 do. 1000 is 1000
1 do. 750 is 750
1 do. 500 is 500
1 do. 400 is 400
1 do. 300 is 300
1 do. 250 is 250
1 do. 200 is 200
1 do. 150 is 150
1 do. 100 is 100
1 do. 50 is 50
1 do. 25 is 25
1 do. 10 is 10
2485 Prizes. \$45815
4960 Blanks.

6542 Tickets, at \$7 each, \$45815

The prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows:—Thirty five numbers, from 1 to 35, inclusively, will be put into the wheel; five of which will be drawn out. The whole number of tickets is 6545, on each of which there will be three of the 35 numbers; and that ticket having on it the first, second and third numbers drawn from the wheel will be entitled to the highest prize; that having on it the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers as aforesaid, will be entitled to the next highest prize; that having the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the third highest prize; that having the 1st, 3d and 4th will be entitled to the fourth highest prize; that having the 1st, 3d and 5th, will be entitled to the fifth highest prize; that having the 1st, 4th and 5th, will be entitled to the sixth highest prize; that having the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to the seventh highest prize; that having the 2d, 3d and 5th, will be entitled to the eighth highest prize; that having the 2d, 4th and 5th, will be entitled to the ninth highest prize; and that having the 3d, 4th and 5th, will be entitled to the tenth highest prize. These tickets having on them the 1st and 2d numbers drawn from the wheel (being thirty in number) will be entitled to prizes of \$50 each; those having the 1st and 3d, the 1st and 4th, and the 1st and 5th numbers as aforesaid, (being ninety in number) will be entitled to prizes of \$25 each; those having the 2d and 3d, the 2d and 4th, the 2d and 5th, the 3d and 4th, the 3d and 5th, and the 4th and 5th, being one hundred and eighty in number, will be entitled to prizes of \$20 each; and those having one of the five numbers drawn (being 2175) will be entitled to prizes of \$10 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes subject, as usual, to a deduction of 13 per cent. and payable immediately after the drawing.

Tickets will be sold at the scheme price, \$7, shares in proportion, until Tuesday the 10th next month, at

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chestnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

And where the cash will be paid for all prizes, sold at the above office, as soon as drawn. Orders, post paid, thankfully received, and promptly attended to—and Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all shares Tickets sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager, for the security of the purchaser.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1832—17

1. 200 2. 200 3. 200 4. 200 5. 200 6. 200 7. 200 8. 200 9. 200 10. 200 11. 200 12. 200 13. 200 14. 200 15. 200 16. 200 17. 200 18. 200 19. 200 20. 200 21. 200 22. 200 23. 200 24. 200 25. 200 26. 200 27. 200 28. 200 29. 200 30. 200 31. 200 32. 200 33. 200 34. 200 35. 200 36. 200 37. 200 38. 200 39. 200 40. 200 41. 200 42. 200 43. 200 44. 200 45. 200 46. 200 47. 200 48. 200 49. 200 50. 200 51. 200 52. 200 53. 200 54. 200 55. 200 56. 200 57. 200 58. 200 59. 200 60. 200 61. 200 62. 200 63. 200 64. 200 65. 200 66. 200 67. 200 68. 200 69. 200 70. 200 71. 200 72. 200 73. 200 74. 200 75. 200 76. 200 77. 200 78. 200 79. 200 80. 200 81. 200 82. 200 83. 200 84. 200 85. 200 86. 200 87. 200 88. 200 89. 200 90. 200 91. 200 92. 200 93. 200 94. 200 95. 200 96. 200 97. 200 98. 200 99. 200 100. 200